

The Gazette



of India

EXTRAORDINARY

PART I—Section 1

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 158] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1962/BHADRA 28, 1884

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 19th September 1962

SUBJECT:—Export Promotion Scheme—Incentives against the sale of jewellery to tourists.

No. 120-ITC(PN)/62.—The question whether the sale of jewellery (manufactures of diamonds, cut and polished, precious stones, jewellery set with precious stones, imitation jewellery, pearls and synthetic stones) to tourists against payments in foreign exchange should be considered as export eligible for incentives, has been engaging the attention of the Government. It has now been decided that such sales will be treated as export for purposes of incentives under the Export Promotion Scheme subject to the following conditions:—

(i) The exporter should alongwith the application and Treasury Challan furnish:—

- (a) evidence of sale of jewellery to a tourist
- (b) certificate from an authorised dealer in foreign exchange that the foreign exchange received has been surrendered in accordance with the Exchange control rules
- (c) evidence to prove that the articles sold have actually been taken out of India and not disposed of in the country. For this purpose the exporter should deliver the articles on the aircraft or the ship by which the tourist is to leave the country

(ii) The import entitlement against such exports will be worked out on the same basis as mentioned against items Nos. 5, 6, 7, 7-A, and 19 in Annexure III of Appendix 23 to the current Red-Book.

SUBJECT:—Import of Machinery, Tools and Implements against export of cut and polished precious stones and diamonds etc. under the Export Promotion Scheme.

No. 121-ITC(PN)/62.—Attention is invited to Sr. Nos. 6 and 7 of Annexure III of Appendix 23 to the current Red Book.

2. It has been decided that exporters of cut and polished diamonds, precious stones, diamond manufactures and jewellery set with diamonds and precious stones will be permitted to utilise their import entitlement upto 5 per cent. of the f.o.b. value of exports for import of machinery, tools and Implements required by their respective Industries.

SUBJECT:—Import of (i) "Fruits" all sorts, excluding coconuts and cashewnuts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, n.o.s. and excluding dates (S. No. 21(a)/IV), (ii) Asafoetida (S. No. 31/V) (iii) Cumin Seeds and (iv) Medicinal herbs from Afghanistan.

No. 122-ITC(PN)/62.—With a view to maintaining the traditional pattern of trade between India and Afghanistan, and in terms of the arrangements recently agreed to between the two countries, it has been decided to permit for the Trade Agreement period 1st October 1962 to 30th November 1963 import of fruits (dried and fresh) falling under S. No. 21(a)/IV, asafoetida falling under S. No. 31/V, cumin seeds falling under S. No. 37/IV and medicinal herbs (as per lists appended) from Afghanistan, on an *ad hoc* basis through approved importers which category will include those who have participated in the Indo-Afghan trade in these commodities during the four years ending the 30th June 1956 and who have already been registered as "approved importers". Those approved importers, whose names have been de-registered, will not be eligible for any permits.

2. Applications in the prescribed form for the import of fruits (dried and fresh), Asafoetida, Cumin seeds and medicinal herbs from the approved importers will be considered as and when received and Permits will be issued on an *ad hoc* basis subject to the production of the following evidence:—

- (a) Invoices showing the names of the exporters in Afghanistan and the quantity and quality of the goods (according to the Indian Customs Tariff Classification) and the prices at which the contract has been made.
- (b) Transit Certificate granted by the Afghan Authorities.
- (c) Railway and Air receipts in case of despatch of goods by land (Rail) or air, as the case may be.
- (d) Telegraphic evidence showing actual shipment of goods from Iranian ports in case of despatch of goods by sea.
- (e) In case of imports by land at Amritsar, Ferozepore and Delhi, both the tariff value and the C.I.F. value should be indicated.

In the absence of the production of this evidence, it may not be possible for the licensing authorities to issue C.C.Ps.

3. It should be noted that imports will be allowed within a limited monetary ceiling and in no case imports in excess of the ceiling will be allowed. In order that the trade may move smoothly and that there is no congestion of goods and no dislocation of transportation facilities, importers are advised in their own interest to arrange for the imports of items covered by this Public Notice in an orderly way and not to rush to import large quantities at the same time. Importers are also advised that quantities of goods imported by them should have a reasonable correlation with the export performance during the Trade Agreement period. If it is noticed at any time during the year that there is a rush to import large amount of goods by some parties without correspondingly proportionate exports to their credit, issue of Customs Clearance Permits to such parties by the Licensing Authorities will be suspended.

4. Imports will be effected by the approved importers subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) Payment for fruits (dried and fresh), asafoetida, cumin seeds and medicinal herbs will be made by importers in accordance with E.P. and E.P.I. procedures prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (b) The importer, while applying for Customs Clearance Permits would be required to give an undertaking for effecting exports to counter-balance imports. If exports equal to the value of imports are not made by 30th November 1963 or within eight months from the date of clearance of goods from Indian Customs whichever is earlier, he would be required to deposit within a period of one month in the Special Rupee Account an amount equal to the value by which the exports from India fall short of imports from Afghanistan. Should his exports from 1st October 1962 to 30th November 1963 fall short of 75 per cent of the value of his imports from Afghanistan, he would be de-registered from the list of approved importers.

- (c) A monthly report of the goods imported shall be submitted to the licensing authority concerned.
- (d) A similar monthly report of the goods exported under E.P. or E.P.I. arrangements shall also be furnished to the concerned licensing authority; and
- (e) Each approved importer will be required to give separately a bond on stamped paper in the prescribed form for effecting exports of the goods covered by Schedule 'B' to counterbalance imports required by the licensing authority and will be given a pass book in which the account of his import/export performance will be maintained.

5. Importers of asafoetida and cumin seeds should ensure that imports of these two items should be as per the standards specified in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

6. Imports of the commodities covered under schedule 'A' to this Public Notice if shipped from Iranian Ports will be permitted only by sailing vessels. This restriction will, however, not apply to the import of hides and skins.

SCHEDULE 'A'

Commodities for Export from Afghanistan to India:—

Fruits (dry and fresh all kinds),
 Asafoetida,
 Cumin Seeds,
 Hides and skins,
 Medicinal herbs (detailed as under):

<i>English</i>	<i>Farsi</i>
Hysop	Zoofa
Rose Flower (dried)	Gule Golab
Buglass (Borage)	Gule Gawzaban
Quince (Borage)	Beh-Danna
White and Red Behmen (Urdu)	Behmane Safid wa Sorkh
Jujube	Onnab
Ratanjot (Hindi)	Yarlang
Mannaa	Turanjabeen
Doroncum	Darawenj
Manna (taken from Atraphazis Spinosa)	Sheer-Khesht
Liqueric (Mulathi)	Shireen Boia
Wild Carrot	Shakakul.

SCHEDULE 'B'

Commodities for Export from India to Afghanistan:

Textile, Cotton and Woollen, such as :—

Cotton and woollen piece goods, cotton dhoties and sarees, hosiery and knitted garments—woollen, cotton and rayon.

Silk, art silk and rayon fabrics, cotton twist and yarn other than cottons, woollen and silk manufactures, Jute manufactures,

Handloom Fabrics.

Food—

Confectionery,
Tea, coffee, spices including pepper,
Fish—dried and salted,
Fish, prawns—dried,
Preserved Mango and other vegetable products,
Provisions and oilman's stores,
Sago,
Tapioca and its products,
Cane jaggery/cane jaggery powder (Indian gur).

Agricultural products—

Hydrogenated oils, i.e. "Vanaspati" or vegetable ghee,
Vegetable oils and oilseeds,
Essential oils,
Tobacco—raw and unmanufactured.
Chemical Products and Soap.
Chemicals and chemical preparations.

Pharmaceuticals—

Drugs and medicines,
Naphthalene, Antibiotics,
Sera and Vaccines,
Alkaloids of opium and its derivatives,
Soap—toilet and household,
Toilet requisites and perfumery,
Paints, pigments and varnishes.

Engineering goods—

Printing machinery,
Diesel engines,
Pumps driven by diesel engines and electric motors,
Sewing machines,
Bicycles and their parts,
Textiles machinery such as carding machinery and weaving looms,
Machine tools,
Hand tools and small tools, small river crafts,
Sugarcane crushing machinery,
Rice flour and oil crushing machinery,
Ball bearings,
Agricultural implements,
Automobiles and their parts,
Glider.

Electrical Goods—

Electrical appliances and accessories such as conduit pipes, switches, bells, holders, cut-outs, etc.,
Electrodes,
Electric bulbs and tubes,
Generators, portable and fixed,
Radio receivers,

Electric fans and their parts,
Batteries (dry and wet),
Electric torch lights,
Electric motors,
Telephone apparatus,
Ebonite sheets, rods and tubes,
Cables and Wires.

Household and Building Requirements—

Utensils including stainless steelware,
cooking, ranges, heaters, electric iron, toasters,
Kettles etc.,
Household electrical fittings and fixtures,
Roofing tiles,
Bricks,
Linoleum,
Sanitaryware,
G. I. Pipes and fittings,
Manhole cover and plates,
Hurricane Lanterns,
Kerosene stoves,
Incandescent oil pressure lamps,
Safes, strong boxes and room fittings,
Crockery.

Hardware—

Locks and Padlocks,
Cutlery,
Bolts, nuts, screws, and hinges, etc.,
Steel, furniture and hospital appliances,
Scientific instruments of all types,
Weighing machines,
Surgical and medical instruments,
Steel buckets.

Rubber manufactures—

Tyres and tubes,
Other rubber manufactures.

Leather manufactures—

Boots, shoes and belts,
Other leather manufactures,
Artificial leather goods.

Handicrafts and cottage industry products—

Stationery and paper.

Miscellaneous—

Coir and coir products,
Films,
Dying and tanning substances,
Lac and shellac,
Commercial decorative plywood,
Myrobalan and myrobalan extracts,
Glassware including tableware, glass bottles and bangles,
Artificial porcelain teeth,

Synthetic stones,
Books and printed matter,
Cigarettes,
Postage stamps,
Refined mineral oils,
Bichromates,
Sports goods,
Mica and micanite,
Firebricks and fireclay,
Ropes.

K. T. SATARAWALA,
Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.